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Opposing Leaders In China Reported Aiming For Peace

Said Intent on Convincing U.S. Envoy of Their Desire For War's End

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 19.—Observers in Chungking predicted today that both Nationalist and Chinese Communist leaders—particularly the latter—will "go the limit" in making concessions at the forthcoming peace parleys.

Each party, they pointed out, would seek to convince General George C. Marshall, the new United States envoy, of its sincere desire for peace.

A Chinese press dispatch, meanwhile, confirmed earlier reports that the Communist siege of Inner Mongolian Paotow and Kweisui, on the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, had been completely lifted although fighting reportedly continued elsewhere.

Negotiations continue at Changchun, the Manchurian capital, on the question of moving Chinese Government troops into Mukden, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Chieh told newsmen.

Willing to Down Arms

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 18.—In Chungking, the Communist Chief of Staff here for the Political Consulative Council meeting expressed the willingness of the Communists to lay down arms as a result of President Truman's statement.

He and Chou En-lai, however, said there was no change in the Communist stand that they will not hand over their army until a condition government is effected and still demand the right to disarm Japanese troops remaining under arms.

Big Red Force Massing

More than 50,000 Communist troops are being massed at Chiyichen, cost of Tengho in southern Honan and Huyanshien in northern Hupeh for large-scale offensives against National troops in that area, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Under a barrage of artillery fire, Communist troops made a blistering attack on the city of Chungyang in Shansi on the morning of December 15, but were driven off. Armed with 20 heavy machine guns and several pieces of artillery, a force of 2,000 Communists under the command of Wang Cheng-chieng had recently penetrated in the area surrounding Shulu in Hopei.

The communist 13th Regiment comprising about 700 men is still infesting the area about 20 Chinese li to the northwest of Chengting.

Allies Re-Stress Basic Aims of Japan Occupation

A re-statement of the basic purposes of the Allied occupation of Japan and of the manner in which they are to be carried out by the Allied forces has been issued by General MacArthur in instructions to his commands, according to a PRO press release Thursday.

Set forth with striking clarity is the opportunity that is being afforded a completely vanquished enemy to correct the error of its ways and bring itself back into a place of respect in the world.

The authority of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers over Japan is cited as complete for the carrying out the surrender terms and the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. Control over the country and its people will be exercised to the greatest practical extent, through the Emperor and other instrumentalities of the Japanese Government found suitable for the purpose as provided in the surrender terms.

Objective for Japan

The ultimate objectives of the United Powers in regard to Japan, to which the policies will conform, are as follows:

(1). Insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the peace and security of the world.

(2) Establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which must respect the rights of other states. The government finally decided upon will support the objectives of the Supreme Commander as reflected in the ideals and principles

Chance Offered to Correct Erring Ways and Win Back World Respect

of the Charter of the United Nations. This Government should conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self-government. The form the government will take is not fixed or immutable. To impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people is contrary to the Potsdam Terms.

Objectives set forth by the Supreme Commander will be achieved by the following principal means:

(1) Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and about one thousand smaller adjacent islands, including the Tsushima Islands.

(2) Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political, economic and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

(3) The Japanese people are to be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedoms of religion, assembly, speech and the press. Encouragement must be given to form democratic and representative organizations.

(4) An economy which will permit the peacetime requirements of the population to be met shall come from the opportunity for such development by themselves.

Given Every Opportunity

The Japanese government and the people are to be given every opportunity to carry out the instructions of the Supreme Commander without compulsion but orders will be given to the appropriate commands to require compliance where voluntary action is not forthcoming.

The occupation forces act principally as an agency for observing compliance with the Supreme Commander's instructions, and as an agency upon which he may call if necessary to secure compliance.

Respect for and confidence in the United Nations and their representatives will be developed by example and demonstration. The civilian population will be kept free from all unwarranted interference with their individual liberty and property rights. Historical, cultural and religious objects and installations (including the several Imperial Palaces) will be carefully protected and preserved.

The occupation forces will observe the obligations imposed upon them by international law and the rules of land warfare.

Subject to the requirements of military security, the occupation forces will permit and encourage freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly.

Maintenance in China Of Large U. S. Forces Questioned by Pravda

A long article in the Pravda on Wednesday expressed concern over the presence of large armed U.S. forces on Chinese soil, according to a Moscow broadcast the same day. It asked whether this action was compatible with respect to Chinese sovereignty. Turning to President Truman's two-point explanation, the article still expressed doubts.

NO KOREA POLICY CHANGE

Gen. Lerch Says Independent Nation Is U.S. Aim

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, Korea, December 19.—Major General Archer L. Lerch, soon to become the Korean Governor General, said at his first press conference today that there will be no change in the past policies of the American occupation and he would strive to attain the original objective which is to help Korea establish itself as soon as possible as an independent nation.

Korean Farmers Elect Stalin

Kyodo-USIS

SEOUL, December 19.—An organization known as the Farmers' General Union which claims membership of 30,000 and represent millions of farmers elected Josef Stalin as honorary chairman at the convention held here last week.

The Central Times reported that 670 delegates openly declared allegiance to the "Korean Peoples Republic" which is a political organization and also elected Pak Hawng Yawng, leader of the Korean Communist Party, as honorary chairman.

Rhee Charges U.S.

Kyodo-UP

SEOUL, December 19.—Charging that Korea had been made a victim of power politics during the past four years, Dr. Syngman Rhee accused the American State Department of refusing to recognize the Korean provisional government or give lend-lease aid to Korea because of the "appeasement policy to Russia."

Rhee said that some State Department members "deliberately encouraged a handful of Korean malcontents in America, some of whom are notorious Communist agitators."

Says He Was Faithful

Kyodo-USIS

HELSINK, December 18.—At the Finnish war guilt trial of former leaders, Vaino Tanner, former Finance Minister, declared he and seven other accused had carried out their duties to their country faithfully.

Oshima Relieved of Post

Lieut.-General Hiroshi Oshima, former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, has been relieved of his post. It is recalled that General Oshima who was taken into custody by the Allied authorities as a war criminal suspect, tendered his resignation recently to the Foreign Office.

CHIANG TO MEET MARSHALL

First Talks With New U.S. Envoy Slated in Nanking

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who returned triumphantly to Nanking Tuesday for his first visit to the prewar Chinese capital since he was driven from the city by the Japanese in 1937, is expected to hold his first conference with General George C. Marshall, the new U.S. Ambassador to China, in Nanking Thursday, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

To Visit Nanking

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 19.—The World Daily News today said General George C. Marshall, after arriving in Shanghai, will go to Nanking to meet Chiang Kai-shek. From there, Marshall will accompany Chiang to Chungking.

Arrives in Manila

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 19.—General George C. Marshall arrived here early this afternoon, two and a half hours ahead of schedule. He immediately left on a tour of the ruined city. He plans to leave Thursday morning for China.

NAMED TO UPPER HOUSE

Foreign Minister Yoshida, 7 Others Win Imperial Nomination

Eight prominent Government officials and civilians including Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida have been appointed members of the House of Peers by Imperial Nomination. They are: Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida: Chiaki Saka, Home Vice Minister, Dr. Tohru Haneda, former President of the Kyoto Imperial University, Yoshishige Abe, Director of the First Higher School, Hatsutaro Haraguchi, former M.P., Matajiro Koizumi, former M.P. Teruo Akashi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Teikoku Bank, and Tsunego Baba, President of the Yomiuri.

Nationalists Stress Java's Independence

Leaders Make Tour of Isles; Soekarno Says Dutch Imperialism Must Fall

Kyodo-AP

SOERAKARTA, December 19.—Indonesian nationalist leaders opening a "unity tour" of Java today told a 15,000 persons mass meeting that the oil-rich islands would "remain always independent." President Soekarno of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic asserted that the Dutch were "beginning to wobble" and said, "Dutch imperialism must fall."

Clarifies Dutch Policy

The Dutch policy toward Indonesia was reiterated by a Dutch spokesman broadcasting over the Batavia Radio Wednesday according to a new Dehli broadcast, Wednesday night.

He said that the Dutch attitude had always been that the Indonesian people had a right to their own existence and development in freedom and liberty. However, he declared freedom and liberty were empty words without a properly constituted democratic government, balanced social structure, organized economy and a strong financial system.

The main object of the Dutch policy, he said, is to fulfill these conditions by the shortest method possible. The Dutch are still prepared to work together with the Indonesians, he added, and at the same time Holland can not waive her responsibility for the sake of a minority. He asserted Holland would accept no solution which would relieve her of the ultimate responsibility for her proper safety and the certainty of justice in accordanc with international standards.

100 Indonesians Killed

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 19.—British officers reported that British armored column clashed with 300 Indonesians, 30 miles south of Batavia and killed an estimate 100 before it fought its way back to its base. The British were attacked after leaving Buitenzorg on patrol.

The British communique said strong measures were being taken to halt Indonesian infiltration into the British-protecion European section and that the Indonesians had released a number of Europeans who had been be held as hostages.

Van Mook in Holland

Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies, Dr. Hubertus van Mook, has arrived in Holland for talks with the Government and that it does not mean that he is going to resign; according to a Sydney broadcast on Wednesday.

Bandoeng Area Taken

Reports form Batavia say that British-Indian troops on Tuesday occupied an area north of Bandoeng, and announced a vigorous measure against the Indonesians, according to a Melbourne broadcast. Allied troops counted 88 Indnesians dead.

Rebel Setup Denied Recognition by Iran

Premier Decides Strong Measures Against Insurgents—Russia Held Responsible

Kyodo-USIS

TEHERAN, December 19.—Premier Abrahim Hakimi told the Iranian Parliament that he will never recognize the so-called Azerbaijan Government as Iran formally had charged Russia with having prevented it from suppressing the revolt. He said he has decided to take strong measures against the insurgents who have set up an autonomous regime in the north.

Russia Held Responsible

According to the New Delhi radio, the Iran Government on Tuesday issued a statement alleging that Russia was responsible for the Democrat Party's autonomy movement in Azerbaijan and declared that the Soviet statement that Red Army troops had not interfered with the movement of Iran forces stationed in the north does not correspond with the truth.

A recent Soviet note to the United States Government was by no means consistent with actual facts, the statement said.

It added that the decision as to whether there were sufficient armed forces for the preservation of law and order is still within the confidence of the Persian Government.

A Sydney broadcast, the same day, disclosed that the Iranian Premier has declared that he will go to Moscow where the British, American and Russian foreign ministers are in conference. It is learned that he has received a note from the United States supporting his government in the Azerbaijan crisis.

The Moscow Radio declared that complete order is reigning in Tabriz, headquarters of a group which has established the so-called national government of Iranian Azerbaijan. The Soviet broadcast said that all government institutions were taken over by the new administration. A number of reactionary officials who did not want to collaborate with the national government left for Teheran.

Tass Charges Punitive Acts

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 19.—A Tass dispatch from Teheran today said that the Iranian military and political forces were administering mass punishment in the city of Resht to those showing sympathies for the newly-established autonomous government of northern Iran.

Quoting persons arriving from the northern province, Tass said that the leader of the punitive measures was a Colonel Angine, commander of an Iranian brigade.

In the village of Charbash Resht, Tass said, soldiers and gendarmes were reported to have tortured and shot 16 persons and wounded 14 others seriously.

German Defendents Confess

Kyodo-USIS

MOSCOW, December 18.—At the Smolensk war crime trial now being held, several German defendants confessed participating in mass atrocities. The trial was in its second day.

Byrnes May Make Deal With Russia At Moscow Talks

Might Yield in Balkans for Continued Dominant Rôle For U.S. in Pacific

The United States' prime interest at the Moscow Conference is to attain an understanding on problems of the Far East, authoritative sources in Washington told UP on Wednesday, adding that President Truman has instructed Secretary of State Byrnes to reject the Soviet demands for increased Russian control in Japan, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The sources believe that this has reflected a general tendency to change the emphasis of the United States foreign policy in the past two months, which eventually would be evidenced by America considering the Far East her Number One foreign interest.

The same broadcast also revealed that well-informed circles in Washington believe that Byrnes might grant concessions to Russia in the Balkans and elsewhere in Iraq and Iran and bargain for a continued dominant role for the United States in the Pacific and Japan.

Meanwhile, according to a New Delhi broadcast, the Big Three Foreign Ministers met for the third time in Moscow on Tuesday with British Foreign Secretary Bevin presiding. Strict silence is being continued regarding the progress of the conference, it was added.

Quoting messages from Moscow, a Melbourne broadcast stated that Bevin and Byrnes will call on Generalissimo Josef Stalin at the first opportunity this week to pay their respects.

Before Tuesday's meeting of the three Foreign Ministers, Bevin conferred with Australian Minister Malone, New Zealand Minister Boswell, and the Canadian Charge 'd'Affairs, the same broadcast continued.

Reuter's corresponednt in Paris, the Melbourne broadcast added, says the World Tribunal Congress has sent a message to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow urging Britain and the United States to break off relations with the Franco regime in Spain.

Meanwhile, a Sydney broadcast stated that one likely subject to come up at the Moscow talks is the fate of the German Ruhr. Britain wants the whole Ruhr district put under international control with the administration of the territory in her hands.

Forecast Diplomatic Expansion

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Continued and rapid restoration and expansion of United States diplomatic and consular missions throughout Asia from the Netherlands East Indies ot North China was forecast today by Richard P. Butrick of the State Department.

Butrick, inspector of departments and establishments abroad, returned from a three months' tour of Asia where he reopened numerous United States consular stations in China, Hongkong, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula and the East Indies. He established skeleton staffs.

He said that these would be augmented on a full peacetime basis shortly ensuring adequate service for Americans and their interests. The opening of aditional missions is imminent. Butrick was Charge d'affaires in the United States Embassy at Pelping at the outbreak of the war.

Reasserting Its Rights

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The State Department today reasserted its right to chart American foreign policy by making public some instructions to the War Department on the movement of Nationalist troops in China.

The statement directed the War Department that Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer could transport Chinese Nationalist troops to Manchuria when he deemed it necessary. It added, however, that this privilege held only for Manchuria.

Wedemeyer may move Nationalist forces to north China only when approved by General George C. Marshall. State Department officials said this statement was not a directive in the strict sense but rather an interpretive of the President's Chinese policy statement.

Officials said that the instructions to Wedemeyer would have the effect of helping reestablish the State Department in the policy-making role it frequently yielded to the armed forces during the war.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Thursday. Fair with slight winds. The highest temperature here yesterday was 47 degrees and the lowest 29.

18-Page Interim Report On Japan's Reparations Is Submitted to Truman

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Edwin Pauley, President Truman's reparations representative, who has just returned from the Pacific, today submitted to the President an 18-page interim report on Japanese reparations. Pauley said that the report dealt with the removal of assets only and that he expected to file the final report embracing American recommendations within three months. Pauley told reporters he still felt virtually all of Japan's current production, we distinguished from removable property, will be needed to pay occupation costs. He said the interim report will be submitted to the nations comprising the Far Eastern advisory commission, which are regarded as claimant nations.

McNutt, MacArthur Meet in Conference

Discuss Problems Facing P.I.—High Commissioner Due To Fly to Shanghai

Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, who arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday, met General Douglas MacArthur on Wednesday for a 45-minute discussion on the various vital problems facing the Philippines. McNutt then issued a statement, the gist of which follows:

"I came to Tokyo to confer with General MacArthur and with members of his staff on matters connected with the Philippines. I am not here on any business connected with the Occupation, nor with the war crimes trials, nor with any other of the issues which are being decided in Tokyo and in Washington. My business is the Philippines.

"The Japanese conducted three fierce years of war against the entire Philippine people, in an effort to stamp out by fire and sword the spirit of resistance and of devotion to democracy. They never succeeded. But in their efforts, more damage was done than can ever be paid for in mere money. The enemy tried his best, and partially succeeded, in destroying the whole economy of the Philippines . . . and economy the United States had spent 40 years in building up. We are now engaged in a desperately hurried attempt to restore them to a functional condition. I say hurried, because in little more than six months the Philippines are due to get their independence.

"The repair of that damage is, in large measure, an obligation of the United States. The Philippine people did not ask for war. They were not consulted on the decisions which led to war. Yet these people of the Philippines rallied heroically to our side when we were attacked, and withstood the shock of the first defeats. When the world looked dark for all of us, the Filipino people continued to resist. Had it not been for that resistance, as well as for the immortal heroism of Bataan and Corregidor, the war with Japan would not yet be over, and you would not be here today as forces of uncontested occupation. That, of course is my own deduction in the matter, and does not pretend to be general headquarters strategy.

"We face today the real problem of repair, reconstruction and rehabilitation. We are doing something about all those things. President Truman and the United States Government are pledged to do their utmost to undo the damage that has been done and to show the people of the Philippines the gratitude that is due them. The Army has certain responsibilities in the Philippines, to repair some of the damage that was incidental to reoccupation and to the use of the Philippines as a staging area for the invasion of Japan. The Army can do a great deal to help us in our job. We have a lot of records to straighten out . . . transactions between the Army and the Philippine Commonwealth. I came to see General MacArthur about some of them. I may have to come back again. I have had a very satisfactory visit here, and a fascinating one. You are doing a fine job in the occupation, a monumental job. Everybody connected with it deserves high praise.

"I am going first to Shanghai to see General Wedemeyer, and then back to Manila Sunday to continue with my own work, which is, as I have indicated, a pretty tough job in itself."

Is Man on Details

TOKYO, (AP) December 19.—Philippine High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt discussed the redemption of the guerrilla money issued

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Defense Protest Nets Ruling Out Of One Affidavit

Striken Off Records Because Prosecution Could Not Show Original Copy

One of the affidavits which was presented to the court for the first time on Wednesday as testimony by American prisoners of war now in the United States was stricken from the records on the third day of the trial of prison guard Tatsuo Tsuchiya Thursday morning.

The affidavit by Pfc. Charles B. Gavord was ruled out because the prosecution could not produce the original and attempted to introduce a mimeographed copy as a certified duplicate. This brought a protest from the prosecution that the commission's ruling "will cause many of our cases to fall."

Major Louis Geffn, chief prosecutor, attempted to convince the commission that the original was misplaced in one of the many army sections that investigated the war crimes, AP said. He explained that as each original was received and put in some file, mimeographed and certified copies were sent out to all other branches of interest.

Defense Objects Copies

In the previous day's proceedings, the defense counsel objected at some length to the substitution of certified copies of the affidavits as evidence and the commission withheld ruling on this particular point.

Over continued defense objection, however, other affidavits continued to pile up as evidence in the attempt to convict Tsuchiya, know as "Little Glass Eye" for the death of Pfc. Robert Teas.

The affidavit of Staff Sergeant Robert Dorris Pratt told of seeing Teas beaten with a club by a guard known as "Mushmouth" and hammered with fists in a hospital by "Speedo" and "Rivet Tooth." Pratt revealed he was on the burial detail and he cremated Teas's body and buried the ashes in the mountains.

The court then heard the testimony of Pfc. Wayne Watson, taken prisoner on Bataan, which said that Teas was beaten with heavy sticks for three days, but he did not name the Japanese guilty.

Lieutenant Colonel Allan M. Cary told of brutalities and of misuse of Red Cross supplies by Japanese camp officials. He said they put candy, soap and cigarettes on shelves for Red Cross inspection and then hid them.

Observers expected the prosecution to wind up his case by Thursday afternoon, but with the introduction of time-consuming arguments over various points, it was expected to be somewhat extended.

It was learned that additional affidavits will be introduced by the prosecution linking the accused with the beating of Teas. Also conditions at the Mitsushima prison camp will be described.

Affidavits Admitted

The evidence affidavits were first presented by the prosecution at the second day of the trial on Wednesday after the commission overruled the objection by the defense that such evidence was inadmissable on the grounds that it violated the provisions of the Articles of War and of the Constitution of the United States.

Lieutenant Colonel John Dickinson, defense attorney, complained that the defense had no opportunity to cross-examine any man who made charges against Tsuchiya while the prosecution declared that since few if any prisoners of war remain in Japan to testify against the guards who mistreated them the question of the introduction of written affidavits was the key to all the trials.

The American commission finally upheld the arguments by the prosecution ruling that the defendant as a foreign belligerent was not entitled to protection by the U. S. Constitution or the Articles of War and that under SCAP rule affidavits may be admitted in evidence.

Prosecutor Major Geffen then began the introduction of the first of seven such affidavits by prison inmates at the Mitsushima camp where the fatal beating of Pfc. Teas is alleged to have taken place.

Parts of some of the affidavits were excluded from evidence by the commission on objection by the defense that they were irrelevant and immaterial to the case now on trial.

Beaten to Death

The affidavits were submitted to show that beatings and other atrocities were committed by Tsuchiya and other prison guards and that the affiants were witnesses of the alleged beatings which resulted in the death of Pfc. Teas.

Statements that Teas was stripped of his clothes and forced to stand in the snow while ice water was poured on him and he was beaten with knotted wet rope and

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Political Prisoners To Gain Franchise

SCAP Orders Restoration of Rights to Those Affected By October 4 Directive

Political prisoners in Japan who have been released from detention, imprisonment or protection and surveillance by the virtue of the Allied directive will be authorized to have the electoral rights and the right to hold public office.

General MacArthur's Headquarters on December 19 directed to the effect that the Imperial Japanese Government shall immediately take such legal or administrative action as may be required to restore the right to vote and the right to hold public office to all persons who were ordered to be released from detention, imprisonment, or protection and surveillance by the terms of SCAP memorandum to the Government, namely, "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties" issued on October 4.

It is further directed that similar action also must be taken in regard to all persons detained, imprisoned, or under protection and surveillance for the violation of laws, decrees, orders, ordinances, and regulations referred to in the October 4 memorandum who were released from such restrictions prior to October 4.

It is to be noted that this restoration of political rights shall be effected by providing and publicizing the necessary procedure for late registration and waiver of established residence requirements.

Accordingly, the Japanese Government must notify not later than December 31 all persons affected by the terms of this directive that their electoral rights have been restored and specify the procedure which they shall observe to register or file candidacy for public office.

Red Candidates Bared

For the first time in Japan's political history, Communist candidates will come out into the open and run for election to the House of Representatives in the forthcoming general elections.

The Communist headquarters announced on Wednesday that the party completed selecting the first group of 47 qualified candidates who will run for election with the party's official endorsement. The spokesman indicated that about 100 more Communist candidates will make a bid for Diet seats in the coming general elections and that their names will be made public later on.

The first group of the 47 "recognized" Communist candidates include Kyuichi Tokuda, secretary-general of the party, Yoshio Shiga, Shigenori Kuroki and Shigeo Kamiyama, outstanding party leaders. Also included in the first group are two members of the Free Lawyers' Association, namely, Susumu Kamimura and Momowo Hayashi. Both Tokuda and Kuroki will run in the Tokyo electorate, while Osaka will be the "battlefield" for Shiga.

Conspicuous by absence in the first group of candidates are the names of Kenji Miyamoto and Satomi Hakada, both noted Communist leaders, who have not yet had their civil rights fully restored following their release from prison.

Free of War Guilt

The general masses gradually but steadily, are showing sympathy and support for the Communist Party's slogan including the abolition of the Imperial institution, Kuriki said adding that his party is the only political party free of war guilt and therefore the only party that can demand close examination of the war built.

He declared ardent support can be expected from factory workers farmers and war victims who have been subjected to despotism and exploitation by the government based on the Imperial Institution.

The Communist Party lacks ample funds for electioneering, he stated, but the party will fight bravely in the general election with the spirit of Communists who in the past endured all descriptions of hardships and privations under Government oppression.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Party, which enjoyed the position of the largest group in the recent Diet session, is attempting to retain its status. The threat of a party split following selection of Chuji Machida as the party president appeared to have faded away at least for the time being.

Takeo Saito and his group who were opposed to the selection are said to have pledged their support to the new president, although their feeling of dissatisfaction has not yet been wiped out completely.

At Wednesday's meeting of the party members, three slogans for the election campaign were decided There are: "Protection of the Tenno System," "Stabilization of People's Living—By Establishment of Planned Economy Based on People's will and Expansion of Social Policy," and "Regaining of International Faith in Japan Lost Since the Manchurian Incident."

The Social Democratic Party on Tuesday evening issued a statement declaring that "a Government capable of carrying out national salvation can only be formed at the hands of the Social Democrats."

Journal Demands Barring of War Guilty Running for Seats in Coming Elections

The slogan for the coming general elections must be, "Bar the candidacy of war criminals: thoroughly drive out war guilty candidates", declared the Mimpo in its editorial Thursday.

"War criminals who conspiring with the military clique, bureaucrats and Zaibatsu betrayed the people during the war, and who made the Diet an organ for cooperating with the military and despotic government while keeping themselves safe within respective political parties that urged them for war execution, are still free and are likely to run for reelection," the editorial said. "The people are not yet know fully cognizant of their crimes, and are still being cheated by them. Becoming candidates the criminals will again carry away many votes."

The outspoken editorial then advocated.

"Prevent the candidacy of war criminals. Thoroughly drive them out. This must be the slogan for the coming general election alongside the question of the people's livelihood."

"We want Diet members who really represent our interests," meanwhile, was the general answer so far given by the farmers throughout the country to the question, "What do you expect most in the coming general election?" The survey has been made by the All Japan Agriculture Association.

Of the 618 replies, 193 or 31.2 percent declared that the farmers want such persons who really "represent our interests and have fresh and dynamic power."

On the other hand, 122 or 19.7 percent stressed the necessity of sufficient supply of daily essentials and fertilizers rather than paying much attention to the election.

Eighty seven or 14 percent showed no interests or who expressed no hopes. Seventy-eight replies or 12.6 percent pointed out the importance of the establishment of a fundamental national policy as an agricultural country, while 6.7 percent demanded early materialization of the proper distribution of agrarian land.

The All Japan Agricultural Association is a subsidiary organ of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Allied HQ May Ban Rule-Aid Candidates

Leaders of Defunct Totalitarian Party May Be Barred From Election

The Supreme Allied Headquarters may issue a new directive forbiding leaders of the now defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a totalitarian organization sponsored by the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye, from running for election to the House of Representatives in the forthcoming general elections, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi quoting an INS report.

According to the INS report, which quoted information emanating from "authoritative sources," the Supreme Allied Headquarters is planning to issue a new directive banning candidacy in the coming general elections of all politicians who played a leading part in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The report pointed out that leading members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association are now in almost all political parties, especially in the Progressive Party, the majority party in the dissolved Diet, which the report termed as the "right-wing end" of our political front. Hence, it indicated, the Progressives, might be affected most severely if the directive is issued.

The INS report further said that the Supreme Allied Headquarters is understood to be contemplating the action with a view to protecting the country's voters from these political leaders who have had "the basest political record in the past."

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association was organized in 1940 under the sponsorship the late Prince Konoye, after the pattern of the Nazi party on the principle of "one country, one party." After complete abolition of all political parties, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association came into being and became practically the sole political party in the Japanese Diet following the 1942 general elections held under the Tojo cabinet.

The majority of Representatives who were elected to the Diet in the general elections had been officially endorsed by the Tojo cabinet. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was reorganized into the Dai-Nippon Seijikai Political Association late in 1944, remaining in existence until last September, when it disbanded itself. Most of the leading members of the Association hold important positions in the Progressive Party, now under the presidency of Chuji Machida, octogonarian politician and one-time president of the Minsei-to Party.

McNutt, MacArthur Meet in Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

during the occupation of the Philippines and other problems in a conference today with General MacArthur, he told newsmen. The Commissioner declined to reveal details of his conference with SCAP.

McNutt said that the question of guerrilla script was one of the important problems still unsettled. Although substantial sums were circulated—much of it under the direct authorization of the commonwealth government—only redemptions were made on Leyte.

In the press conference, McNutt said that no effort had been made to force Japan to redeem millions of pesos worth of occupation money circulated in the Philippines. The Commissioner declined to discuss the Philippine share of reparations.

Work on Constitution Ends Preliminaries

Now Ready for Initiative by Emperor—Outline of Reforms Completed

Preliminary research into Constitutional reforms undertaken by the Government has reached the stage where the Government can request the Throne to take the initiative in proposing revision of the present Constitution, it was learned in political quarters, according to Jiji.

The Committee for Research into the Constitutional Problem, headed by Dr. Joji Matsumoto, State Minister Without Portfolio, and composed of experts on the Constitution including professors at the Imperial Universities, continued its work even while the Diet was in session. As members of the committee have arrived at an agreement on the general outline of the projected reforms, the report and, the Government will shortly ask the Throne to take the initiative in proposing revision of the fundamental law and will formally set to work to draw up a new Constitution.

Diet Powers Enlarged

Political quarters in this connection recalled that Dr. Matsumoto stated his personal views on the question before the extraordinary session of the Diet as follows:

1. The fundamental principle that the Emperor exercises the sovereign powers will not be changed.

2. Powers of the Diet will be enlarged while the prerogatives of the Emperor will be further restricted.

3. The responsibility of the State Ministers to assist the Emperor will be extended to all affairs of the State, while at the same time they will be responsible to the people who will be represented in the Diet.

4. The protection and guarantee of the rights and freedom of the people will be strengthened, while the duty of the people to work will be clearly stipulated.

Dr. Matsumoto also indicated that the Government was contemplating drastic reforms of the Privy Council and the House of Peers.

Political quarters further recalled that both Prime Minister Shidehara and Dr. Matsumoto, in reply to interpellations posed by Diet members during the course of the extraordinary session of the Diet, also indicated that the Government intended to introduce a bill for revision of the House of Peers Law into the special session of the Diet to be convoked following the general election.

After the reform of the House of Peers has been completed in accordance with the projected legislation, Premier Shidehara and Dr. Matsumoto further disclosed, the Government would call an extraordinary session of the Diet into which the Government plan for Constitutional reforms would be formally introduced.

Political quarters expressed belief that, because the Government indicated only general principles of the Constitutional reforms during the course of the recent session of the Diet, it will have to make public its draft plan as soon as it has been drawn up. In that case, the draft plan is bound to come up for discussion in the Diet session immediately following the general election.

As for the extraordinary session of the Diet to deliberate on the Government plan for Constitutional reforms formally, political quarters said that the date of its convocation will be around next May or June because of necessary procedure including approval of the plan by the Privy Council.

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Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8. American Club.
between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

Defense Protest Nets Ruling Out Of One Affidavit

(Continued from Page 1)

clubs, were read. Other affidavits told of continued beatings after he had been removed to a hospital. The date of the atrocity was fixed by Pfc. Charles B. Gavord as March, 1943.

Punishment of Teas was ordered according to one statement for stealing Red Cross supplies which Japanese prison guards were alleged to have hidden.

TO REVIVE OMOTO-KYO SECT

After years of persecution, the one-time famed Omoto-kyo sect is planning revival under the leadership of Wanisaburo Deguchi, released from a long term of imprisonment recently. Plans for the first gala celebration, to be held on February 3, 1946, at Ayabe, the birthplace of the Omoto-kyo, are in full swing.

Instead of building large imposing temples at great cost the plan will be to organize the followers in the Aizen-en. Various religious ranks will be abolished putting the entire structure on a democratic basis. Also in order to propagate the religious principles of the sect the Aizen newspaper will be published soon. Future activities of the sect will be mainly for public welfare and philanthropic purposes.

A gathering of about 2,500 followers was held recently to celebrate the return of Wanisaburo Deguchi.

4,000 Leaving U.S. for Japan

Kyodo-USIS

PORTLAND, Oregon, December 18. —Nearly 4,000 Japanese who have chosen to be shipped home will sail from this port on December 26 on the transport General Gordon for Japan.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TIME TABLE (Temporary)

Effective from December 15, 1945

Only main trains.
(*)—Express trains.

Due to the shortage in the output of coal at present, a number of trains have been withdrawn from service temporarily.

JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

TOKAIDO LINE (DOWN)

Stations	For / Train Nos.	Osaka 135	Moji 231	Osaka 139	Hakata* 1	Maibara 707	Maibara 711	Hakata 33	Osaka 143	Moji* 5	Osaka* 103	Hiroshima 41	Moji 225	Osaka 149	Moji 229
Tokyo	(Leave)	5.25	....	7.25	8.30	10.40	12.55	14.10	15.25	20.00	21.40	22.10	....	22.40	....
Shinagawa	„	5.38	....	7.39	8.43	10.53	13.08	14.23	15.38	20.13	21.53	22.24	....	22.54	....
Yokohama	„	6.01	....	8.02	9.05	11.16	13.31	14.46	16.01	20.35	22.15	22.46	....	23.16	....
Numazu	„	8.24	....	10.31	10.54	13.45	16.01	17.16	18.30	22.44	0.24	1.01	....	1.33	....
Shizuoka	„	9.47	....	12.08	11.55	15.10	17.27	18.47	19.50	23.44	1.26	2.00	....	2.47	....
Nagoya	„	14.20	....	17.00	15.20	20.13	22.11	23.14	0.11	3.15	5.20	6.33	....	8.08	....
Kyoto	„	18.40	19.00	22.15	18.31	Mai-	Mai-	3.37	4.25	6.45	9.00	11.30	12.10	12.40	16.00
Osaka	„	19.27	20.00	22.03	19.30	bara	bara	4.27	5.13	7.40	9.50	12.30	13.00	13.30	17.00
Kobe	„	....	20.43	....	20.13	Arr.	Arr.	5.08	....	8.18	....	13.13	14.13	....	17.42
Okayama	„	....	0.28	....	23.16	22.13	0.25	8.51	....	11.20	....	17.20	18.18	....	21.30
Hiroshima	„	....	4.58	....	3.47	....	....	13.28	....	15.30	....	21.59	23.55	....	2.05
Shimonoseki	„	....	11.30	....	9.10	....	....	20.15	....	21.05	....	....	6.10	....	8.10
Moji	(Arrive)	....	11.40	....	9.20	....	....	20.22	....	21.15	....	....	6.20	....	8.20
Hakata	„	....	....	....	11.30	....	....	23.41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TOKAIDO LINE (UP)

Stations	From / Train Nos.	Moji 232	Osaka 140	Hiroshima 44	Osaka* 6	Moji* 8	Moji 220	Osaka 142	Nagoya 30	Osaka 130	Moji 32	Osaka 132	Hakata Lv. 18.40 4	Osaka 134	Osaka 136	Moji 230
Moji	(Leave)	22.57	....	....	....	8.55	5.50	....	....	....	12.38	....	20.35	....	....	21.40
Shimonoseki	„	23.30	....	....	....	9.20	6.10	....	....	....	13.00	....	21.00	....	....	22.00
Hiroshima	„	5.30	....	7.28	....	14.47	12.45	....	....	....	19.42	....	3.20	....	....	3.36
Okayama	„	10.05	....	12.22	....	18.48	17.34	....	....	....	0.38	....	6.18	....	....	8.36
Kobe	„	13.56	....	16.08	....	21.46	21.20	....	....	....	4.26	....	9.38	....	....	12.37
Osaka	„	14.59	16.00	17.15	20.00	22.30	22.05	23.15	....	4.30	5.30	7.15	10.30	8.15	9.15	13.40
Kyoto	„	15.49	16.52	18.08	20.52	23.22	22.48	0.09	....	5.22	6.30	8.09	11.22	9.09	10.07	14.36
Nagoya	„	....	21.24	22.30	0.04	2.40	....	4.09	5.42	9.40	10.42	12.04	14.39	13.17	14.27	....
Shizuoka	„	....	1.51	2.42	4.05	6.34	....	8.55	10.08	14.17	15.27	16.47	18.00	18.04	19.12	....
Numazu	„	....	2.59	3.49	5.17	7.45	....	10.24	11.28	15.40	16.50	18.21	18.59	19.25	20.34	....
Yokohama	(Arrive)	....	5.14	6.03	7.32	10.02	....	12.47	13.48	18.03	19.18	21.01	20.47	21.48	22.50	....
Shinagawa	„	....	5.38	6.26	7.53	10.23	....	13.11	14.11	18.26	19.41	21.25	21.08	22.11	23.13	....
Tokyo	„	....	5.55	6.40	8.06	10.36	....	13.25	14.25	13.40	19.55	21.40	21.21	22.25	23.25	....

JOBAN LINE (DOWN)

Stations	For / Train Nos.	Sendai 227	Sendai 233	Tomioka 237	Taira 239	Aomori 201
Ueno	(Leave)	8.10	11.25	14.45	16.00	22.10
Mito	„	11.16	14.27	17.47	19.13	1.18
Hidachi	„	12.03	15.14	18.37	20.17	2.07
Taira	„	13.40	16.49	20.15	21.50	3.49
Tomioka	„	14.43	17.53	21.20	....	4.57
Sendai	„	17.47	21.00	....	....	8.13
Aomori	(Arrive)	....	....	....	....	19.40

JOBAN LINE (UP)

Stations	From / Train Nos.	Aomori 202	Taira 216	Tomioka 220	Sendai 226	Sendai 230	Taira 238
Aomori	(Leave)	10.40	....	....	....	....	....
Sendai	„	22.10	....	....	6.05	....	....
Tomioka	„	....	....	6.24	9.26	....	....
Taira	„	1.44	5.00	7.37	10.50	14.10	17.00
Hidachi	„	3.05	6.33	9.09	12.29	15.44	18.38
Mito	„	3.51	7.25	10.00	13.22	16.35	19.20
Ueno	(Arrive)	6.46	10.17	12.55	16.26	19.42	22.28

TOHOKU LINE (DOWN)

Stations	For / Tr. Nos.	Aomori* 101	Aomori 103	Sendai 131	Akita 401	Aomori 107
Ueno	(Leave)	8.30	9.40	11.40	19.20	20.00
Akabane	„	8.45	9.58	11.59	19.38	20.18
Utsunomiya	„	10.38	12.15	14.28	21.58	22.43
Koriyama	„	13.19	15.51	18.08	1.02	1.36
Fukushima	„	14.18	17.22	19.42	2.02	2.41
Sendai	„	15.59	20.10	22.12	Akita	5.06
Kogota	„	16.50	21.27	....	Arr.	6.24
Morioka	„	19.52	1.37	....	11.30	14.48
Aomori	(Arrive)	24.00	7.23	....	....	16.27

TOHOKU LINE (UP)

Stations	From / Tr. Nos.	Aomori 402	Aomori 106	Aomori 108	Morioka 126	Aomori* 102	Sendai 140
Aomori	(Leave)	9.00	12.47	21.38	....	5.50	....
Morioka	„	Via	18.46	3.00	5.20	10.19	....
Kogota	„	Oou	23.08	6.23	9.20	13.14	....
Sendai	„	‖	0.23	7.42	10.38	14.13	21.05
Fukushima	„	23.04	2.37	10.17	13.03	15.56	23.50
Koriyama	„	0.11	3.45	11.46	14.32	16.57	0.58
Utsunomiya	„	3.42	7.05	15.13	18.00	19.30	4.20
Akabane	(Arrive)	5.50	9.22	17.30	20.12	21.10	6.33
Ueno	(Arrive)	6.07	9.40	17.47	20.29	21.25	6.50

SHIN-ETSU LINE (DOWN)

Stations	For / Train Nos.	Nagaoka 715	Nagaoka 319	Niigata 301	Niigata 701	Niigata 703	Nagaoka 721	Osaka 601	Akita 705	Karuizawa 603
Ueno	(Leave)	5.35	6.25	8.00	8.20	10.35	13.50	21.00	21.30	22.45
Akabane	„	5.53	6.43	8.19	8.38	10.54	14.08	21.18	21.49	23.03
Takasaki	„	8.19	9.06	10.52	11.14	13.24	16.35	23.48	0.22	1.49
Nagano	„	‖	13.17	15.20	‖	‖	‖	3.53	*‖	Karu-
Naoetsu	(Arrive)	‖	15.53	17.57	‖	‖	‖	6.11	*‖	izawa
Nagaoka	„	13.05	18.00	20.07	15.57	18.17	21.28	Osaka	5.35	Arr.
Niigata	„	....	....	22.04	18.17	20.25	....	Arr.	7.45	3.43
								20.18	Akita	
									Arr. 13.59	

SHIN-ETSU LINE (UP)

Stations	From / Train Nos.	Osaka 602	Akita 702	Kashiwabara 318	Naoetsu 320	Nagaoka 720	Niigata 702	Niigata 204	Niigata 704
		Kanazawa Lv. 15.06	Akita Lv. 14:30	Kashiwabara Lv. 6.52					
Niigata	(Leave)	....	21.20	....	....	....	8.50	6.40	12.30
Nagaoka	„	....	23.35	....	....	9.00	11.13	8.42	14.45
Naoetsu	„	20.00	‖	....	6.51	‖	‖	10.54	‖
Nagano	„	22.30	‖	7.44	9.18	‖	‖	13.13	‖
Takasaki	„	3.20	4.06	12.20	14.04	14.35	16.42	17.36	20.48
Akabane	(Arrive)	5.30	6.27	14.38	16.18	17.15	19.01	19.53	22.58
Ueno	(Arrive)	5.47	6.44	14.55	16.36	17.32	10.18	20.10	23.15

CHUO LINE (DOWN)

Stations	For / Train Nos.	Shiojiri 411	Shiojiri 413	Nagano 419	Kofu 421	Matsumoto 423	Shiojiri 425	Kofu 427	Kofu 429	Nagano 403
Shinjuku	(Leave)	....	6.10	10.10	12.30	14.20	16.30	18.05	19.50	23.35
Hachioji	„	5.00	7.17	11.07	13.27	15.27	17.27	19.04	20.47	0.55
Kofu	„	7.36	10.08	13.45	15.59	18.16	20.35	21.46	23.18	4.33
Kobuchizawa	„	8.56	11.42	15.18	....	19.55	22.10	....	....	6.12
Kamisuwa	„	9.42	12.28	16.05	....	20.49	22.57	....	....	7.00
Tatsuno	„	10.12	12.58	16.37	....	21.22	23.29	....	....	7.31
Shiojiri	„	10.40	13.30	17.19	....	22.04	23.56	....	....	8.05
Matsumoto	„	....	13.57	17.42	....	22.28	*....	....	....	8.28
Nagano	(Arrive)	....	15.34	19.27	....	....	....	....	....	10.14

CHUO LINE (UP)

Stations	From / Train Nos.	Nagano 402	Kofu 412	Shiojiri 414	Matsumoto 416	Kofu 418	Nagano 420	Kofu 422	Kofu 424	Shiojiri 426
Nagano	(Leave)	17.05	....	....	....	....	8.22	....	....	13.25
Matsumoto	„	19.06	....	....	6.00	....	10.18	....	....	15.32
Shiojiri	„	19.47	....	4.33	6.37	....	10.54	....	....	*16.02
Tatsuno	„	20.33	....	5.06	7.11	....	11.27	....	....	16.36
Kamisuwa	„	21.15	....	5.40	7.52	....	12.04	....	....	17.12
Kobuchizawa	„	22.11	....	6.28	8.51	....	12.53	....	....	17.59
Kofu	„	0.22	6.14	7.37	10.00	12.05	14.05	15.37	16.54	19.03
Hachioji	(Arrive)	3.30	8.43	10.19	12.36	14.38	16.38	18.14	19.19	21.34
Shinjuku	(Arrive)	5.00	9.38	11.14	13.30	15.34	17.32	19.11	20.13	22.30

(*)—Change Trains.

JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU

HEAD OFFICE: 2 Marunouchi 1-chome. Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
(Tel. Marunouchi (23) 341—349, 4141—4145)

LOCAL OFFICES: Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Mito, Utsunomiya, Nikko, Tachikawa, Gora (Hakone), Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Gifu, Toyama, Kanazawa, Fukui, Tsuruga, Kofu, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Matsue, Okayama, Kure, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Tokushima, Kochi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Fukuoka, Yawata, Kurume, Wakamatsu, Oita, Iizuka, Omuta, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Saga, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Beppu, Miyazaki, Koriyama, Fukushima, Sendai, Morioka, Aomori, Hirosaki, Nagano, Niigata, Matsumoto, Yamagata, Akita, Hakodate Otaru, Sapporo, Asahikawa, Muroran.

Inflation Peak Seen By Next September

Price Bureau Head Makes Prediction; Says People Can Overcome Crisis

Predicting that the crisis of inflation will visit this country by or around September next year, Director Akishiro Kudo of the Prince Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry expressed his belief that the Japanese people could tide over the crisis, if they successfully manage to pass through the period.

The chief of the Price Bureau made this prediction on the ground that by that time agrarian products will begin to appear on the market with a normal crop of foodstuffs.

Due to considerable disruption of Japan's economics during the war, he indicated, that the inflationary trend in this country went from bad to worse with the termination of the war and that it is now hovering around a breaking point.

He dismissed as a mistake the idea that the price problem could be placed on the right track merely by an overall control on prices.

Any attempt to curb the inflationary trend by just giving a stop-order to prices, he said, would be the same as applying a brake on a motor-car speeding on a smooth road.

He revealed that the Price Bureau is now considering plans of establishing the levels of prices which are entirely free from the current unstabilized and abnormal quotations and which can be realized only after brushing aside all factors leading to the present economy which is in a state of "famine."

The next important thing, he said, is to decide on the rates of wages and salaries according to the projected levels of commodity prices but this process should be done in terms of readjustment in consumption.

Passing on to the imposition of a capital levy, the Bureau Chief suggested an early enforcement of it in order to bring about satisfactory results.

Move to Reduce Prices

To bring down the current high prices on fresh foods which have flooded the market with the abolition of fixed prices, it has been decided to reduce brokerage charges demanded by the markets and maintain strict vigilance over illegal prices as the first step, according to the *Mainichi.*

Hitherto the 5 per cent wholesale commission and 30 per cent retail commission were shouldered by the consumer but from December 25 the wholesale brokerage charge of 5 per cent will be borne by the producers while the retail commission will be cut to 20 per cent, reducing the burden on the consumer from 35 per cent to 20 per cent. In other words, formerly if tuna fish cost the wholesale ¥1,000, by the time it reached the consumer the price would be hiked up ¥135 but now he needs to pay only ¥120.

At the same time as the cut in charges is made price lists will be posted in retail shops, while from December 20 the daily sales price will be broadcast from 1:30 p.m. to acquaint the consumer with fair prices.

To see that fair prices as posted in the store bulletin are being carried out, an authorized person from the Metropolitan Police, ward office and city office will make the rounds of the stores. If any are found to be selling at unjust prices their business license will be forfeited and the shop excluded from the Retail Store Union. They will also be prevented from opening stalls if they should try to do so after having their business licenses confiscated.

The public is asked to cooperate by reporting any sale at illegal prices. The Committee on Market Transactions will decide the price on fish and will negotiate with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to have oil, cotton thread, manila rope and others distributed to those fishing localities which will carry on transactions at these prices while to those who are unwilling to do so, steps will be taken not to ration requirements.

Relative with the reduction of prices of fresh foodstuffs the Metropolis will set up a special office within the General Office of the Economic Department in order to aid the movement for consumers' unions.

Lecture For Imperial Family

Greatly interested in the cooperative movement which has now spread all over the country, members of the Imperial Family will attend a lecture to be given by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, at the Imperial Household Department at 1 p.m. Friday, says the Mainichi In order to learn general social and cultural trends, members of the Imperial Family were wont to attend lectures once a month given by authorities on various subjects in prewar days. Following the termination of the war, however, they have been meeting once a week for the same purpose to acquaint themselves with the reestablishment of a new Japan on a democratic basis.

Cop's Appearance to Be Democratized With New Uniform; May Abolish Sabre

Policemen, higher to a symbol of stern government authority to the man-in-the-street, will make their appearance in new uniforms, devoid of militaristic tone, so that they may become the "people's policemen" both in substance and in outward appearance.

The Police Administration Bureau of the Home Ministry, which is drawing up plans for democratization of the police system, has decided, in principle, to issue to policemen throughout the country new uniforms "suitable, to the people's policemen." The change in the uniform will probably include adoption of the turned-down collar instead of the present stand-up collar and of the sleeve straps in places of the shoulder straps. The authorities are also contemplating abolition of sabres now worn by policemen, to be replaced by service pistols. The arming of policemen with pistols, however, would require permission of the Allied authorities, and they said that such permission is now being sought from SCAP.

These officials declared that they consider the arming of policemen with service pistols as "a minimum necessity" in performing their duty of maintaining law and order, in view of the current wave of crimes, which show signs of further aggravation.

With reference to the plan to issue new uniforms to policemen, they said that the problem of obtaining enough material to make them is a big headache, pointing out that there are at present a total of 30,000 policemen throughout the country.

Force Is Dwindling

The dilemma facing the Metropolitan Police is the maintenance of law and order in the present upsurge of the daily crime wave with a force being depleted at the rate of about 500 a month, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Disciplinary dismissal accounts for 30 per cent of the diminishing police strength so that there are about 3,000 vacancies out of a full quota of 19,000 policemen. The majority of those quitting their jobs have not long been in the service and with the wages that they have been getting, the going has been quite difficult.

Although treatment of policemen has been greatly bettered with a fairly generous bonus given this year, the maximum monthly salary is ¥70. With the average salary hovering around ¥60 for most of the policemen the monthly income does not exceed more than ¥140 or ¥150, even with allowances included.

Tokyo Bishop Invites Occupation Forces

Allied Soldiers Will Be Welcomed at Sunday and X'mas Services

The Episcopal Bishop of Tokyo, the Rt. Rev. P. Shinji Sasaki, D.D., extends a cordial invitation to all officers and men of the Allied Forces to attend Sunday and Christmas services in his parish churches and chapels. According to the Bishop the Holy Communion is now being celebrated at least on Sundays in nine of the former 24 Episcopal parishes and chapels in Tokyo.

Members of the Allied Forces are especially invited to attend the Christmas eve service at 4 p.m. in the Chapel at St. Luke's International Medical Center, now occupied by the 42nd General Hospital. On Christmas day there will be celebrations of the Holy communion at 7 and 10. The Reverend Peter S. Takeda, is chaplain. Fr. Takeda has been chaplain at St. Luke's for 15 years. There are regular celebrations of the Holy Communion each Sunday. The Christmas offerings will be given to the reconstruction fund of the Episcopal Theological College in Ikebukuro.

The interior of destroyed Holy Trinity Church, Aoyama Itchome, Akasaka ward, Tokyo, will be the scene of one of the most unusual Christmas services in Japan. The Field Service at Yuletide of the Episcopal Church will be observed in both Japanese and English at 5:30 p.m. Christmas eve. Monday, December 24, when the Rev. Fr. Kiichi Akiyama will officiate at a joint American-Japanese congregation. A small illuminated creche on what remains of the high altar, will be the central focal point of the service. The gathering of both GI and Japanese carol singers will sing the service and Christmas carols from around four bonfires that will light up the nave.

A good many officers and men of the Allied Forces have been attracted to bombed out Holy Trinity Church on Sunday mornings since the occupation began. Holy Trinity was formerly one of the most beautiful churches in Tokyo. Ambassador Grew was a regular church-goer there.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Rusch of General Headquarters is responsible for the present services. Colonel Rusch, as a former professor at St. Paul's University, was sponsor of the Episcopal laymen's St. Andrew's movement in Japan. He returned to Japan on September 29 to find the ruined church filled with debris. He hunted up the rector, the Reverend Fr. Kiichi Akiyama, and with the help of some of the young men of the parish, a small area was cleared at the front of the nave. A communion rail was constructed from rough lumber and the first officiation of the Holy Communion was made on Sunday, October 11. At present, it is planned to continue services at Holy Trinity until the winter winds and snows prohibit. Hours for the regular Sunday Communion have been moved ahead from 9 a.m. until 10 a.m. in order to get the full benefit of the morning at 8 a.m. with the Rev. Dr. Takaharu Takamatsu, Chaplain. One of the loveliest Episcopal chapels Takaharu Takamatsu, Chaplain. One of the loveliest Episcopal chapels in Tokyo is that of St. Margaret's Girls School in Kugayama, Suginami-ku, where the Holy Communion is celebrated each Sunday morning at 10. The Rev. Enkichi Kan is chaplain.

Four parish churches, Mejiro Church near Mejiro station, has celebrations of the Holy Communion each Sunday at 7 and 10 and Evenson at 7 p.m. The Rev. Kazuyoshi Uyeda is rector. The Omori Church near Omori station has Holy Communion at 10 and evensong at 7 p.m. the Rev. Masamichi Imai is rector. Holy Communion is celebrated on Sundays at Nagasumi Church, 23 Nagasumi cho, Shibuya ward at 10 by the Rev. Ryuichi Kishimoto, chaplain. All Saints' Church which was bombed out in Kanda ward is holding Sunday celebrations of the Holy Communion in the Sawada house, 121, 4 chome Nishi Sugamo, Toshima ward at 10. The Rev. Ryo Okamura is rector.

Movie Stars Strike At Shochiku Studio

Famous Actors and Actresses Reach Decision to Quit Over Wage Issue

The current strike wave is threatening to hit moviedom as all famous stars of the Shochiku Motion Picture Studio, the largest of its kind in Japan, have given notice that they will quit unless demands by Shochiku employes for higher wages are met, it was learned December 18.

Some of the famous actors such as Ken Uyehara, Jun Miharr and Kenji Oyama and actresses as Michiko Kuwano, Mitsuko Miura and Kyoko Asagiri are reported to have reached a decision to resign en bloc.

The Shochiku studio, faced by the loss of its famous stars, is said to be working out special measures to retain at least a few of its luminaries with whom Toho, a competitor of Shochiku, is reported to have started negotiations for contracts.

Movie Makers Conceded

For the first time in the history of Japan, the right of collective bargaining was granted by an employer's association to its employes with the announcement December 11 by the Motion Picture Producers' Association that it has established a policy to bargain collectively with its employes on any disputes that may arise.

All the employes in the Japanese moving picture industry will benefit by this history-making innovation because the Association's membership includes all moving picture companies in Japan.

Under the new policy of the company, the moving picture employes may elect representatives to bargain with employer representatives for better wages and working conditions. In order to do this, a trade union is now being organized by the employes. It is expected that better pay will be one of the first goals of the union since a wage scale survey has revealed that motion picture directors often receive as little as 40 yen a week.

DOLL AND TOY EXHIBITION

3,000 Articles Will Be Shown at Fine Arts Building

A colorful exhibition of Japanese toys and dolls will be opened Friday at the Japan Fine Arts Association Building in Uyeno Park under the sponsorship of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

About 2,000 Japanese dolls and toys provided by Tokubei Yamada, noted doll manufacturer and collector, and another 1,000 articles from the collection of Tekiho Nishizawa, artist and doll collector, will be shown.

Members of the Allied Occupation Forces are cordially invited to the show which will last for one month until January 20. Previous to its formal opening on Thursday is set aside exclusively for persons who have received special invitation cards from the sponsoring society.

Board of Technology Planned by Ministry

Would Aid in Producing Goods for Civilian Consumption

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided that a Board of Industrial Technology should be established in the ministry and intends to present its plan to the Cabinet at an early meeting.

The board would be the step toward the extension of the capacity of producing goods for civilian consumption through the rationalization of industry. In formulating the plan the Ministry had in mind the statement of Ambassador Edwin Pauley concerning an interim plan for payments of reparations by Japan which by envisaging the removal of important industrial equipment from Japan to foreign countries indicated the course Japan is to follow in the postwar reconstruction of its industries and economy.

The proposed board is said to compare favorably with the Technical Board which during the war was responsible for the unified administration of matters concerning industrial technique, and whose weakness was that it lacked organs on the spot.

The board would have such organs, in the shape of the naval technical research institution whose use by the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been allowed by the Allied Headquarters and a number of research institutes which are already under the Ministry's jurisdiction, including the fuel research institute, machinery research institute, and the industrial laboratory.

The board, as proposed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, would be under the direct supervision of the Commerce and Industry Minister, and be concerned with the conduct of research, testing, experimenting, certification, and training. It would place their services at the disposal of Government or civilian organisations. It would undertake the manufacture of goods produced by it by way of experiment where difficulties attended their manufacture by civilians.

The board would establish a number of research institutes, including a central industrial laboratory, a mechanical industry research institute in Tokyo, a chemical industy research institute in Tokyo, an industrial laboratory in Osaka, and another in Nagoya.

The central industrial laboratory would be concerned with the conduct of research in the technical foundation of industry and the unification of the administration of industry, and with the conduct of studies and experments in industrializaton. It would be broken down into five departments. The first department would be concerned with the testing of material for use in the determination of standards of industrial technique and the conduct of studies in such material; the second, with the study of the conduct of experiments in measurements and the manufacture on trial of measuring instruments; the third with the study of various factors of industrial technique and the conduct of research in the automatization of industry; and the fourth with the study of materials for industrial use, and the fifth with the conduct of coordinated or interim studies in problems of the rationalization of industry. The board would have a president and a vice president.

Fire Destroys PX Goods Of 8th Army in Yokohama; Loss Estimated $400,000

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, December 19. An estimated $400,000 worth of post exchange goods for occupation troops was lost Wednesday when fire leveled the Eighth Army Post Exchange warehouse and the Special Service Office Athletic and Recreation warehouse in Yokohama. Watches, pens, cigarette lighters and pipes were among the critical items which went up in smoke as flames roared through the big post exchange warehouse after demolishing the Special Service Office warehouses. Athletic equipment, games and books stored in the latter structure were lost. No one was injured. The fire broke out at 11:30 a.m. outside the Special Service warehouse. Lieutenant James C. Clay, Special Service Officer, believes faulty wiring may have been the cause.

32 War Crime Suspects

Altogether 32 members of the House of Peers including His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto and eight members of the House of Representatives have so far been named as suspected war criminals by the Supreme Allied Headquarters while 12 other Lower House members have resigned by way of assuming moral responsibility for the war, an inquiry with the authorities concerned revealed on December 19.

SHOULD STAY IN COUNTRY

Colonel Sams Advises Evacuees Not Rush Back to City

Advice to city-dwellers who have found refuge in the country to remain there during the winter rather than return to Tokyo where food is not so abundant, was offered on Tuesday by Col. Crawford Sams, chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section, G.H.Q.

"Men and women who have found shelter in the country, where there is food, should remain there rather than rushing back to the city where food is scarer and there are not enough homes for everyone," he declared.

False rumors, distorted newspaper accounts and radio broadcasts regarding the food situation were blamed by Col. Sams for arousing the public alarm.

"We have investigated stories that a number of deaths have occured at Ueno Station and elsewhere because of starvation and have discovered them to be absolutely false," he declared. "Such deaths which have occurred have been among homeless and vagrant groups. Such groups constitute a welfare problem in any country and an no wise reflect conditions existing in the population at large."

Given Vice-Minister Post

Lieutenant General Yoshio Uezuki, former commander of the Chosen (Korean) Army, has been appointed the First (Army) Demobilization Vice-Minister, succeeding Lieutenant General Mamoru Hara, it was announced Wednesday.

Can Use Codes

The Demobilization Ministry was permitted to use code books for the communications on and after January 1 but it was directed to submit copies of each publication to the Allied Supreme Headquarters for censorship purposes, according to a SCAP directive on December 18.

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Tokyo, 15th December, 1945.

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BANK OF JAPAN,
LIQUIDATOR FOR THE BANQUE FRANCO-JAPONAISE
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1945

The War Crimes Trials

With the opening at Yokohama a few days ago of the first war crimes trials to be held in Japan Proper, preceded by the wholesale round-up of some exceedingly prominent war crimes suspects and the arrival of Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan with a large staff, public interest has swung very definitely to the subject of war crimes. Despite the mounting interest, however, there are several points concerning which a large portion of the Japanese public seem to be confused and which need to be cleared up if the trials are to serve the purpose for which they are intended.

As to the trials which are now going on in Yokohama, there is no great problem involved, for the suspects are not only small fry but they are accused of crimes which are easily understood. Ill-treatment of prisoners of war is something which anyone can understand as being utterly inexcusable, and everyone except the directly interested parties will be happy to see that the guilty persons are thoroughly punished. Not only are the moral and humanitarian grounds for their prosecution perfectly obvious, but there is a definite legal basis and precedent in Article 228 of the Versailles Treaty which gave the Allied and Associated Powers the right to bring before military tribunals persons accused of violations of the laws and customs of war.

But with regard to the persons accused of having planned the instigation of war, the matter is not so simple. Despite Prosecutor Keenan's assertion that those who started the war will go down in history as "ordinary felons of the lowest type", it is easy to see that war criminals of this category differ essentially from the war criminals of the more common sort. There are few, if any, instances in history of trials having been instituted for the crime of starting a war. In fact, the case of the former German Kaiser, who fled to Holland, is the only instance. As Article 227 of the Versailles Treaty declares, he was arraigned, not as being responsible for the war crimes committed by the members of the German armed forces, but for "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties". However, the Dutch Government refused to sanction his extradition, and the trial was not held.

Hence, to the Japanese people who have not been in touch with the new concept toward war crimes which has developed in the Allied countries since the start of the recent war, the idea of trying people for the act of having started a war comes at this time as something entirely new. Lacking a background or perspective for judging the matter, they are inclined to think, rightly or wrongly, that the accused are to be tried because they were defeated. It is therefore essential, if the trials are to have the intended effect upon the Japanese people, that they be made to see that war per se is a crime irrespective of defeat or victory.

How the militarists of Japan led the country to its recent catastrophe has been revealed to the Japanese public for the first time since the end of the war. The "Now It Can Be Told" series of official Allied releases is enrichening the story with hitherto unknown details. But the impression still remains that the motives which moved the warmongers have not been sufficiently explained. It is not yet clear whether the militarists started the war from considerations of private profit, honors, and power, or whether they planned the war in an attempt to enhance the prosperity of the country. The motives are covered by the word "aggression", but just exactly who planned the aggression and why? Only when the answers to these questions are made known to the Japanese people will they become fully conscious of the enormity of the crime which has been committed.

Violations of the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the Outlawry of War and of the Nine Power Treaty on China were certainly infringements of international law, and such disturbances of peace through breach of international faith are matters which are not to be condoned. But war criminals, even though they may be called "felons of the lowest type", must be accused of something more than breach of treaties if their punishment is to exert a salutary effect. It must be unmistakably made clear that no war, whatever might be its outcome, can be justified.

Thus the trial of war criminals should be conducted not only from the standpoint of international law but, more importantly from the higher viewpoint of international morality, and this point must be clearly brought out so that all can understand. It must be a most solemn affair undertaken unmistakably for the vindication of international order. Although the victors will have to try the defeated, the trials must be placed on a plane transcending victory or defeat. As the trials proceed, the motives of the warmongers and the plans they adopted for the realization of their aims must be brought out so that the public can understand them.

It will not be sufficient merely to show that the accused were instrumental in starting the war. It should be brought out beyond possibility of doubt that not only should those who brought on the war for private gain be punished, but that war as an instrument of national policy is to be thoroughly condemned. Above all the trials should demonstrate that war is the greatest crime that can be inflicted on mankind. If the trials should succeed only in proving anything less than this, they will not have served their purpose. But if they succeed in driving home this point, they will prove to all the true enormity of the sins of the guilty.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Wishes Labor Party Well

To the Editor:

The Labor Party (Socialist) is on the verge of a new era. It is within a moderate distance of gaining the majority in the Diet which means that it has a good chance of being soon the governing political party in Japan. But for this, it must put up the fight of its life, armed with a sound platform.

The party must understand that laws are only a means to an end—that being in the main, the organization and control of the material processes of production and exchange. It is clear that laws only have an indirect effect. Wise legislation is helpful, even imperative, but both the initiative and the final accomplishment will be in practice, not in the legislative chamber.

The title "Social Labor Party" should cover both the people of the middle class as well as the workers, not the latter alone. It is in this light that the party is being supported in Japan.

If the above is overlooked, the party will never get anywhere. To make clear its aims, the party should have a first-class newspaper. Good propaganda is not false but true, this must not be forgotten.

I wish the Labor Party every success in its campaign.

KINICHI ONO.

Tokyo, December 14.

Peaceful Attire

To the Editor:

"Take off your sento-bo" (so-called fighting-cap) is what I'd like first of all to shout aloud to the people in the streets. Next comes my appeal to doff their war-born kokumin-fuku (socalled national clothes) of very hostile type.

New wine must be put into new pots. We, reborn people of peace, at least men-of-liberty-to-be, should attire ourselves in more peaceful costume. Any civilized men in a democratic world cannot be such a sort of people as our present countrymen who expose unshaved faces, yell aloud, quarrel and fight in miserable manner and behavior as seen everywhere paticularly at railway stations, trains, cars, queues which scenes really darken the aspect of our life.

As one of the measures to reform our life into a democratic and peaceful type, let us reclothe or convert the current apparel of hostile pattern into civil costume of peaceful shape and finish and try to eliminate roughness, rudeness and savageness from our age of liberty to come. Politeness, refinement and love of peace many naturally follow then.

TORAICHI TAMURA

Tokyo.

FATE OF ASIA WILL BE DECIDED BY WHAT AMERICA DOES IN CHINA

Shape of International Politics For Years To Come To Be Determined By U. S. Policy

By LOUIS FISCHER

The appointment of General George C. Marshall as United States Ambassador to China reveals the paramount significance which the United States government attaches to the future of China and to America's part in that future. General Marshall was Chief of Staff throughout the second world war. He has tremendous prestige in the United States and abroad. He is one of the five most important men in American public life.

Marshall is a great strategist and his published wartime reports show he combines modesty with firmness, caution with imagination, and technical mastery with political intelligence.

Chiang Kai-shek is a military man facing a political task. So is Marshall. In the past, Chiang has disagreed with American officials in China. Chiang should be ready to listen to a man of the fame and ability of General Marshall. President Truman undoubtedly had this in mind when he appointed Marshall to Chungking. Truman expects Chungking to be pleased and pliant.

The sudden resignation of Major General Patrick J. Hurley from the United States ambassadorship in China has acted like a bombshell dropped into American politics. The act was a temperamental outburst by a person who played a big part in wartime diplomacy and who is not devoid of personal ambitions in American domestic affairs. Hurley could have gone back to China as American ambassador. The State Department wanted him to go back. He resigned, he has publicly declared because some American career diplomats sympathized with the Chinese Communists and obstructed his efforts to unify China. Moreover, he charged, "We are permitting ourselves to be sucked into a power block on the side of colonial imperialism against Communist imperialism." Hurley wants no American coalition with Britain against Russia. "I am opposed to both" Britain and Russian Imperialism, Hurley asserts. "America has been excluded economically from every part of the world controlled by colonial imperialism and Communist imperialism," Hurley complains. "America's economic and diplomatic policies," he advises, "should be coordinated. America's strength should not be allied with any predatory ideology."

Is Also Anti-British

Hurley's blast has been widely interpreted as an attack on the Chinese Communists and a move to strengthen Chiang Kai-shek. The anti-Russian angle has been overemphasized. Hurley's statement is just as anti-British. Hurley's is the voice of American imperialism-in-isolation.

The Big Three coalition that won the second world war is no longer functioning. President Truman told his press conference in the White House that he was not in favor of personal meetings with the chiefs of state of Great Britain and Russia and "never had been." That was a Roosevelt policy of doubtful efficience and it had now been dropped. Truman prefers to deal with each foreign government directly or through the United Nations Organization, but Big Three conferences are out, at least for the time being. The collaboration between America and Britain remains very close. But Hurley apparently believes that in its relations with England the United States is giving more than it is getting. Hurley wants a political showdown with both Russia and England. His resignation has aroused a nation-wide echo. In effect, Hurley has said, The war is over; America must take new soundings and chart a new foreign political course.

Many changes are possible. Truman is not Roosevelt.

The immediate reaction to Hurley's resignation has been a general demand for an investigation of the State Department's personnel and a review of American foreign policy. The radicals of the United States have for years urged a purge of the State Department to clean out the reactionaries. Now Hurley insists on a purge to clean out the pro-Communists. The investigation promises to be rich in revelations.

Plain Speaking Era Coming

The Truman Administration is on the eve of a period of plain speaking and more vigorous action in international affairs. During the war, the American tendency was to make concessions to allies. Today, there is a growing feeling that unless the United States begins to behave more vigorously this country's only compensation for fighting the war will be the psychological satisfaction of having defeated the Axis powers.

The United States has no vital economic interests in Europe, and in that area America diplomacy is inclined to support British political initiative. But in Asia, and especially now in China, Truman is likely to follow an independent line. General Marshall will go out to China draw the line and then come home and leave the job to another man.

If necessary, the United States will give Chiang Kai-shek the means of suppressing the Chinese Communist armies. Chiang is shrewdly trying to buy off Russia from supporting the Chinese Communists, Despite Chiang's reactionary and anti-Communist leanings, Stalin has championed him in the past. Russia already has a hold on Manchurian railroads and ports and will welcome further concessions from Chiang. The Chinese and the Russians are good bargainers. General Marshall will learn a few lessons in bargaining before his time in China is up.

Seeks U.S. Assistance

Chiang wants economic, finuancial military assistance from the United States. In T.V. Soong, Chiang has an official who is highly respected by Americans in key places. "T.V." has wisely chosen to spend much time in Washington and New York.

I believe it will be Marshall's mission be induce Chiang to make peace with the Chinese Communists, and to persuade the Chinese Communists to give up their armies and government and make peace with Chiang. From the American point of view, this is the better way of strengthening the hand of the Chinese national government in Manchuria.

Above all, the United States seeks to protect the territorial integrity of China and to develop China's economic potentials. But in the long run neither objective can be attained under reactionary Chinese leadership.

A very intimate relationship between Chiang Kai-shek and the United States will compromise him in the eyes of the Chinese people unless he can convince them of two things: one, that the nation will benefit economically, and, two, that China will not become subservient to America.

The real question is whether General Marshall can evolve an anti-imperialist policy for America in Asia. This is difficult and perhaps impossible. The United States may be on the verge of a colossal imperialist career which will exacerbate relations with Russia and Britain. The trouble is that if one or two big powers are imperialistic all three will be imperialistic and then the suicidal race will be on in earnest. The only chance of peace is for the United States to show, by deeds, that it is not imperialistic. Then it will be morally justified in asking the British to give up what Hurley has called "colonial imperialism" and the Russians to give up what he styles "communist imperialism."

What America does in China may determine the shape of international politics for years to come. It will determine the shape of the peace. It will decide the fate of Asia.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, December 19

DISSOLUTION OF THE OLD HOUSE

TOKYO ASAHI—The eighty-ninth session of the Diet completed its business on December 18, and the House of Representatives was dissolved under the same date. We have repeatedly pointed out that the old House of Representatives was not qualified to tackle the problems following the disastrous end of the war. The House ought to have been dissolved at the very beginning of the session. But the execution of the Potsdam Declaration, a categorical imperative for Japan, necessitated the submission to the Diet of the Election Law Revision Bill, the Farm Land Reform Bill, the Labor Union Bill, etc., and for that reason, the dissolution of the old House of Repesentatives was postponed until the enactment of these impotant bills. These measues, along with the abolition of repressive laws and ordinances, including the Peace Preservation Law, for the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of the press, association and assembly as directed by the Allied Headquarters, form part of the basic structure of a democratic Japan. In that sense, the enacment of the bills above referred to was a "matter of urgent importance." The Diet passed the Election Law as declared by Baron Shidehara, Revision Bill and the Farm Land Reform Bill with some modifications and the Labor Union Bill in its original form.

The revised Election Law has enlarged the size of the electorate to forty million including women voters, thus completing the system of universal suffrage in Japan. The great extension of the franchise suddenly came as a bounty from the Allied Powers, and it was not realized by the efforts of the people themselves, a point which has to be remembered by the electors as well as by the government authorities and the candidates. When, in the fiftieth session of the Diet, the Universal Suffrage Bill was adopted, it was coupled with the enactment of the Peace Preservation Law, a regressive measure largely neutralizing the effects of the new Election Law. The great extension of the franchise enacted in the eighty-ninth session of the Diet came after the previous abolition of the Peace Preservation Law, another point which is worth noticing. The Japanese are now to have the first general election at the threshold of national reconstruction, with their political freedom guaranteed to the maximum extent.

The importance of general election lies in the fact that the people elect their political representatives in order to entrust the party or parties of their own choosing with the conduct of national government. This being the meaning of a general election, the political parties appealing to the support of the electorate must have good preparations, but what is the present situation of the parties? At the date of the dissolution of the House of Representatives, there were four parliamentary parties, namely the Progressive Party, the Liberal Party, the Social Democrat Party, and the Kyodo (Agrarian) Party, and outside the Diet, there were a number of minor parties or groups including the Communist Party. Democracy in practice means the rule of the majority, which principle implies that the party emerging from a general election as the majority party comes into power.

The major parties will fight the election to that end, but the Progressive Party, which commanded a majority in the old House of Representatives, consist of heterogeneous elements with feudal associations. The party has no coherent policy, and is therefore a motley crowd from the standpoint of policy, this accounting for the fact that the party was unable to chose a head until the very day of the dissolution of the old House of Representatives. The Liberal Party, the second largest party, also consists of diverse elements, clustering round the Hatoyama group. The Progressive Party and the Liberal Party of these descriptions are the two major parties in the field. These parties are neither progressive nor liberal, except in their names. It may even be said that they are reactionary parties, a fact which casts a dark shadow on the outlook of the general election. As for the Communist Party and the Kyodo (Agrarian) Party, there is little chance for them to attain power as a result of the coming election.

The attitudes of parties are anything but clear, so the people must demand that the parties appealing to the support of the electorate should put up definite programs dealing with the major problems of the day. The party programs for the coming election must be something more than repetitions of empty platitudes.

Thursday, December 20, 1945

COOPERATION OF FARMERS NECESSARY

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The farmers are to deliver to the authorities rather more than half the amount of new produce, and it is undeniable that the task is rendered more difficult by the attitude of the local authorities who are still very bureaucratic in their dealings with the farmers. Before the session of the Diet, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry visited Chiba Prefectuer where he urged greater cooperation of the farmers, and the Prime Minister will shortly visit the agricultural centers in order to make the same appeal.

It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the deliveries of new produce can be accelerated by the visit of one or two Ministers. What is important is to adopt such a policy as will facilitate the deliveries. The bureaucratic attitude of local authorities must be rectified, while the agricultural associations, both central and local, must be democratized. Steps must also be taken to improve the supply of necessaries to the farmers.

On the other hand, it is also necessary for the farmers to reflect on their attitude. It is not very creditable for them to reduce their deliveries of produce on one pretext or another. There are many farmers who adopt such tactics in order to sell their surpluses at inflationary prices. In the midst of general hardships, the farmers cannot be allowed to seek their own interests. During the war munitions workers received exceptionally favorable treatment, repeated in the treatment of the farmers.

Thursday, December 20, 1945

SITUATION MORE AGGRAVATED

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The situation of the country is becoming more aggravated on account of the food crisis and the progress of inflation. If the present situation is allowed to continue, the result will be the utter collapse of Japanese economy, involving indescribable hardships. The Government is simply drifting, powerless to meet the situation.

The crisis is due not only to the shortage of food but also to an inequality in distribution. The removal of official prices on fish and vegetables has enabled the rich to buy any amount they like, but the poor, who form the vast majority, cannot pay the inflationary prices. The disparity between the rich and the poor is widening at an alarming pace.

Those who do not work should not. This is a good rule for the present situation of Japan. The workers have nearly exhausted their war-time savings, but increases in wages cannot keep pace with the soaring prices. Without the renewal of labor power, production must decline. In this connection, the coal famine and the deterioration in the transport service teach a terrible lesson.

The democratization of the distributing machinery including the Food Corporation is necessary, while the distribution of the supplies in stock must be carried out under strict supervision. Greater cooperation of the farmers is also necessary to save the situation.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATIONS, TAXING OF WAR PROFITS, URGED

Government Need Not Go Back On Its Word If It Levies 100 Percent Retroactive Taxes

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As to the precious metals and jewelry, the Government having already bought during the war half compulsorily the privately owned treasures including gold, platinum and diamond, there remains very little, if at all. There cannot be much of antiques, pictures and sculptures of international value to talk about, though there may be some works of art, tea-ceremony wares etc., these being, however, only of local value and appreciation internationally not passable.

The Assets owned by Japanese nationals overseas will only form some value for reparations and to what extent the Allies will take over such, remains to be seen. It is for the Commission's task and we have to watch with keen interest, as it vitally affects our post bellum national economic rehabilitation, reconstruction and resurrection.

The reparations to the Allies are to be made by the Japanese nation as a whole, not by some particular section or group, so it is needless to say, the private assets overseas to be handed to the Allies by way of reparations must be fairly compensated to the relative owners by the Japanese Government irrespective of the amount. There must not be any hesitancy when the time comes in so doing as in the case of the now much discussed indemnification of munitions works. The burden of reparations must of necessity be borne by the nation in general and such national sacrifice must be paid for by all people according to the bearable capacity. There cannot be any argument about that.

Old Japan Is Dead

Old Japan is dead and a new Japan is about to be born. The new Japan has fallen to a poverty stricken fourth rate State, with loss of half her territory, good deal of the property above ground at home and a greater part of her ships and cargoes, while people on the other hand armed with plenty of bank deposits and paper money in their pockets but without means of acquiring necessaries. However, new Japan does not require non productive and wasteful military expense, and can utilize the whole of her energy for pursuing peace industries and for amassing useful materials and accumulating capital, and can gradually put her house in order and reconstruct by dint of the export industry. There is no bottom for despair, but one must expect a fairly long duration of trying time in which those who do not work can not eat.

Thus, for financial adjustment, bank depositors, land owners, farmers and laborers should be drastically taxed, if in different degrees, on the basis of registered valuation on estate and other tangible assets on a certain fixed date even by temporal nationalization thereof if necessary to facilitate such valuation, thereby placing such assets in line with bonds, shares, deposit and all paper money etc. on the equal footing for the sake of fair and equitable taxation. The present generation should bear a greater part of debts and halve the astronomically inflated cost of property and let the later generations bear the remaining half and gradually adjust and refund. When the Japanese Government's compensations both for munitions works' losses as well as for private assets paid for reparations are settled, then and then only, after comparing the cost of production abroad and import cost, with the cost of production at home, it will not be too late to gradually fix foreign exchange rate then and there. There can be no question of devaluation at present moment, because these exists no basis of parity and therefore to devalue is meaningless. Along with the adjustment of home finance, the foreign exchange question will automatically be settled, and for this purpose, as a prelude, it requires the stability of wages. This prelude must be preceded by the stability of clothing, feeding and housing cost.

In the present state when there is a shortage of houses and food, there can be no wage stability, and it is well-nigh impossible to secure labor. The economic world is all interwoven and inter-dependent and therefore restitution and reconstruction must take time. The more so when, the whole country is devastated by bombing, to the same extent as if the Allies had made an invasion, and the ships gone, and materials used up.

In other words, the delay in solving the indemnity question is unsettling the financial condition and is clamping the industry trying to be re-born. Those who advocate doing away with or reducing the indemnity, without presenting constructive proposal, disregard or are unaware what ill effect such stops will have on the finance of the country. As long as the extent of the reparations to be exacted by the Allies is not clear, the economic circle will hesitate to act and thus hinder the restart; but at a time when the majority of producing power at home is destroyed, and moreover if the factories that cannot be converted to peace industries or if plants and equipment that are superfluous for economic existence of the Japanese nation are appropriated or destroyed.

I am afraid I have but to come to the conclusion that Japan's maximum paying capacity will be limited to the grand total of confiscated land value of her external territories with all their assets and resources thereon and thereunder plus Japanese nationals' overseas properties elsewhere all combined, whatever the Allies' demand may be. Why? Because even pre-war Japan with all her possessions overseas was not a self-supporting and self-sufficing country in point of staple food and essential raw materials, so one can easily imagine the condition of post-war Japan, deprived of her outer territories, whereon Japan has so much depended and wherefrom she used to get the main supply particularly in the way of food in normal years.

Under such circumstances, Japan cannot get along on the basis of just her home demand industrial capacity but she must of necessity be allowed to retain peacetime industrial plants over and above the capacity of the domestic requirement, to such an extent as will place Japan in a position to export industrial goods to pay for her import of absolute necessaries if the Japanese people are permitted to live at all on the reduced standard of living.

It naturally follows that if the products from home industries are also compelled to be applied for reparations, the Japanese nation will become bankrupt in the true sense of the term, as she has no means to pay for the requisite import, without which the people cannot subsist. To be or not to be, that is the question confronting the entire nation. Japan has no way in future but to expand vertically instead of horizontally as General MacArthur indicated but the stern reality facing the nation is that without a certain amount of export industry, overcrowded Japan with 80 million population crammed up in four tiny islets will be unable to maintain even her minimum standard of living which is against the iron principle of security under the Potsdam Declaration and therefore such state is unimaginable. Such can be easily verified by the Reparations Commission on the spot. The burning question is to settle the near-at-hand problem of indemnity, apart from the forthcoming reparations question, and expedite the rebirth of home industries. To-day it becomes imperative to increase the production of the necessaries of life. While youths are losing hope and the unemployed are on the increase, the measure to combat such evils will have to be studied from various angles. This is the reason why the indemnification to munitions enterprises will require immediate solution, while the equal attention must be paid to the reparations, if Japan and Japanese can continue to exist under the Sun. Armless and resourceless Japan cannot even think of war.

Post war Japan is really a typical 'Have not' country. Japan demilitarized and Japanese disarmed in letter as well as in spirit cannot forever be of any menace to anybody anywhere at all times and have but to remain as a peace loving nation, exerting mentally, morally and materially for the benefit of mankind.

Politically democratized Japan, free from feudalistic flavor will take sometime but even this will not take very long before new Japan will re-appear as a constitutional democratic country of her own accord and choice, perhaps after the United Kingdom which will likely be best suited to the long Japanese tradition. It remains to be seen however.

Last but by no means least, I hope Japan will show her sincerity to the world by deeds and not by words to be allowed to join the comunity of nations at the earliest possible opportunity.

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